

Spectrum 2002 Conference

August 4-8, Reno, NV

Risk-Based Performance Assessments for Long-Term Cover Systems: Sensitivity and Uncertainty Analyses

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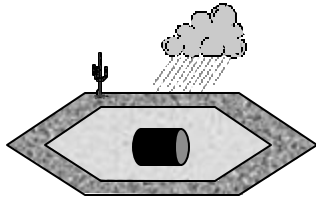
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Overview



- **Introduction**
- **Approach**
- **Demonstration**
- **Impact and Summary**


Introduction

- **Engineered covers are needed to assist on-site isolation of subsurface contaminants in landfills, waste tanks, and other disposal sites**
- **Seven DOE Operations Offices have indicated major needs for long-term cover systems**
 - **Albuquerque, Idaho, Nevada, Ohio, Rocky Flats, Richland, and Savannah River**
- **DOE 2006 Accelerated Cleanup Plan identifies use of surface barrier systems as a vital remedial option**

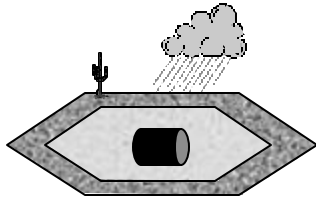


Problem Statement

- **Need rigorous method to evaluate long-term performance of covers with quantification of risk and uncertainty**
- **Need way to identify parameters and processes for performance verification and monitoring**
- **Need more rigorous methods to compare alternative designs and approaches**
 - **Reduce Costs**
 - **Meet regulatory performance metrics and schedules**

 **Develop risk-based performance-assessment approach for selection, design, modeling, and monitoring of long-term covers**

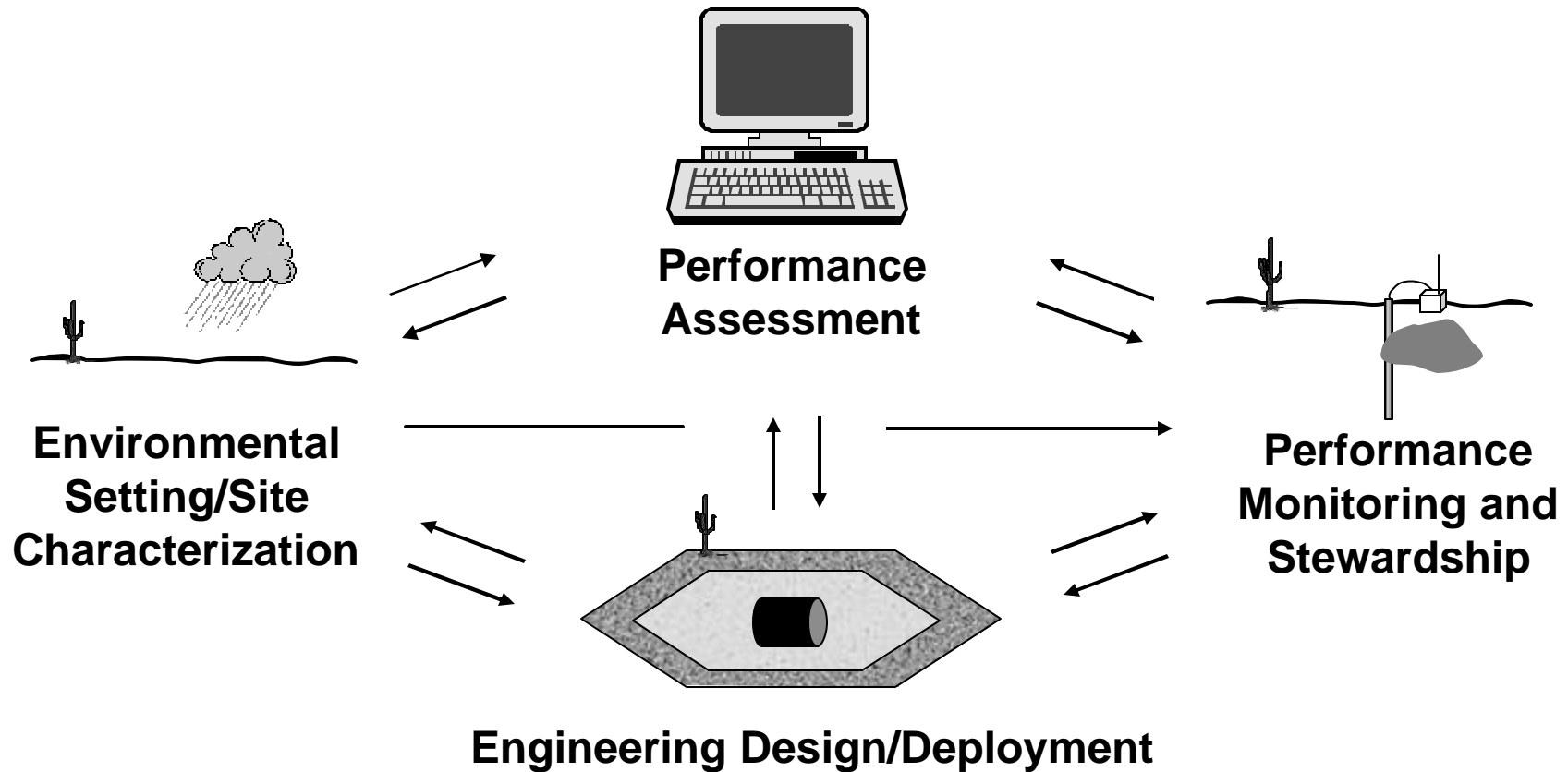
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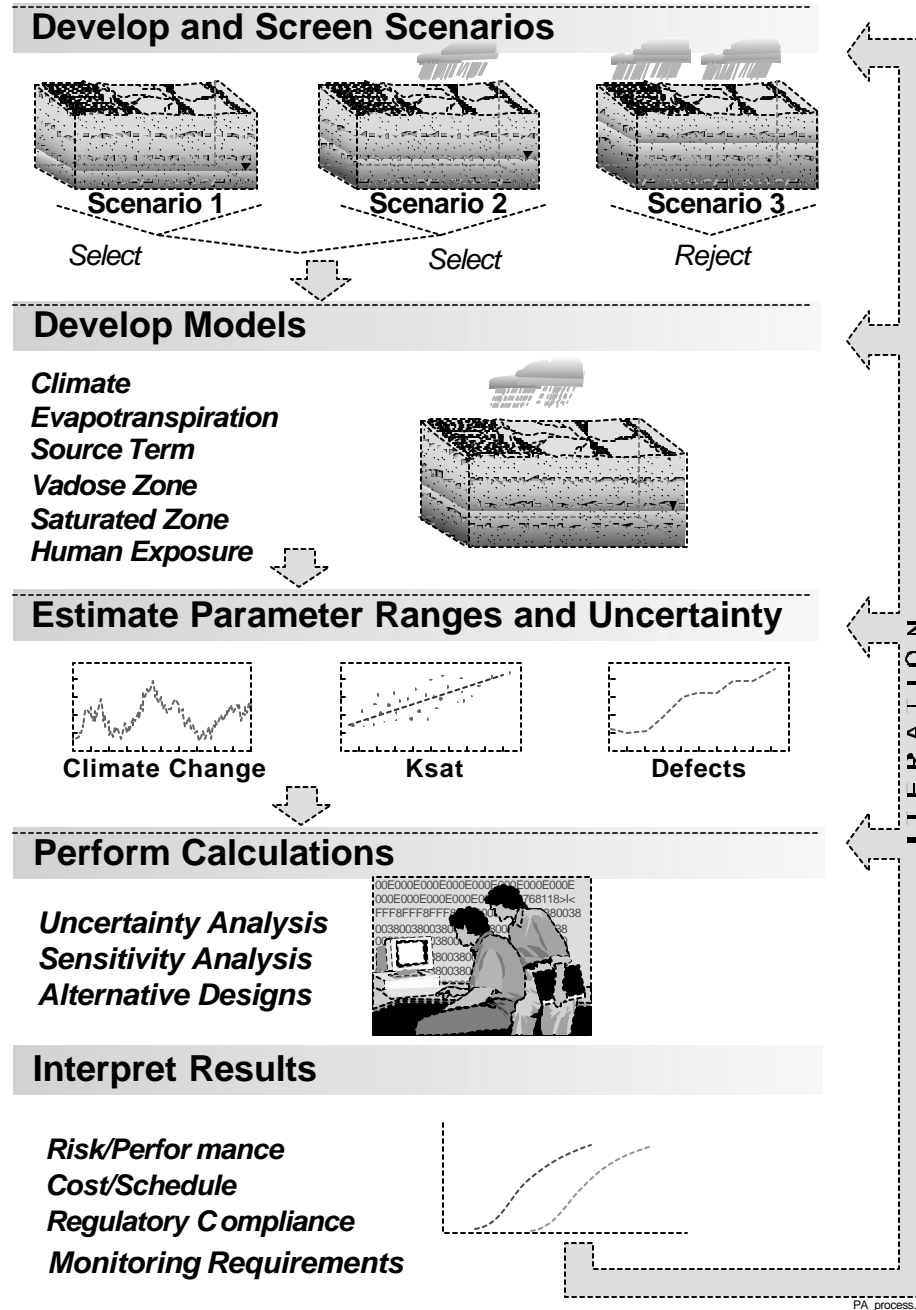
Approach

Public and Stakeholder Outreach

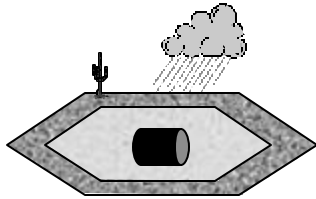


Regulatory Requirements

Performance Assessment Process



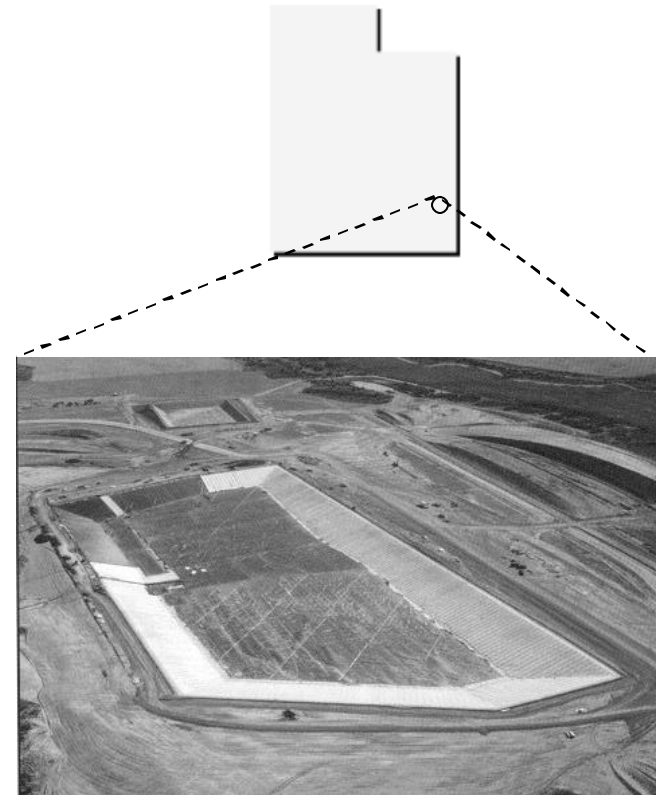
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Monticello Disposal Site

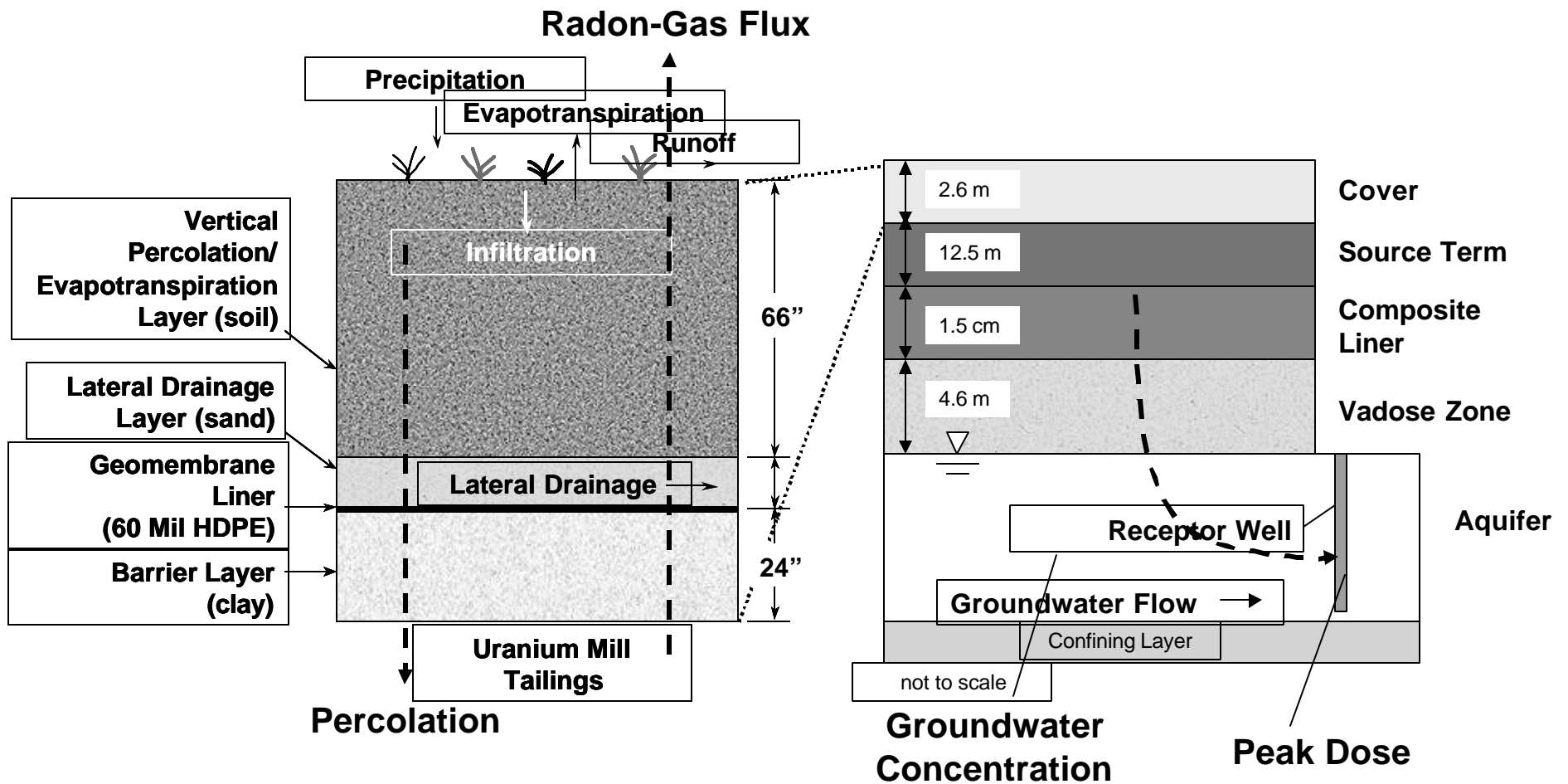
- **Permanent repository for 2.5 million cubic yards of low-level radioactive mill tailings and contaminated soils**
- **Sub-humid environment**
 - Average annual temperature ~ 46 F
 - Average annual precipitation ~ 15 in
- **Repository design consists of**
 - composite cover system
 - double-liner system beneath tailings
 - leachate collection and removal system and leak-detection system



Conceptual Model Development

Cover
(HELP, RAECOM codes)

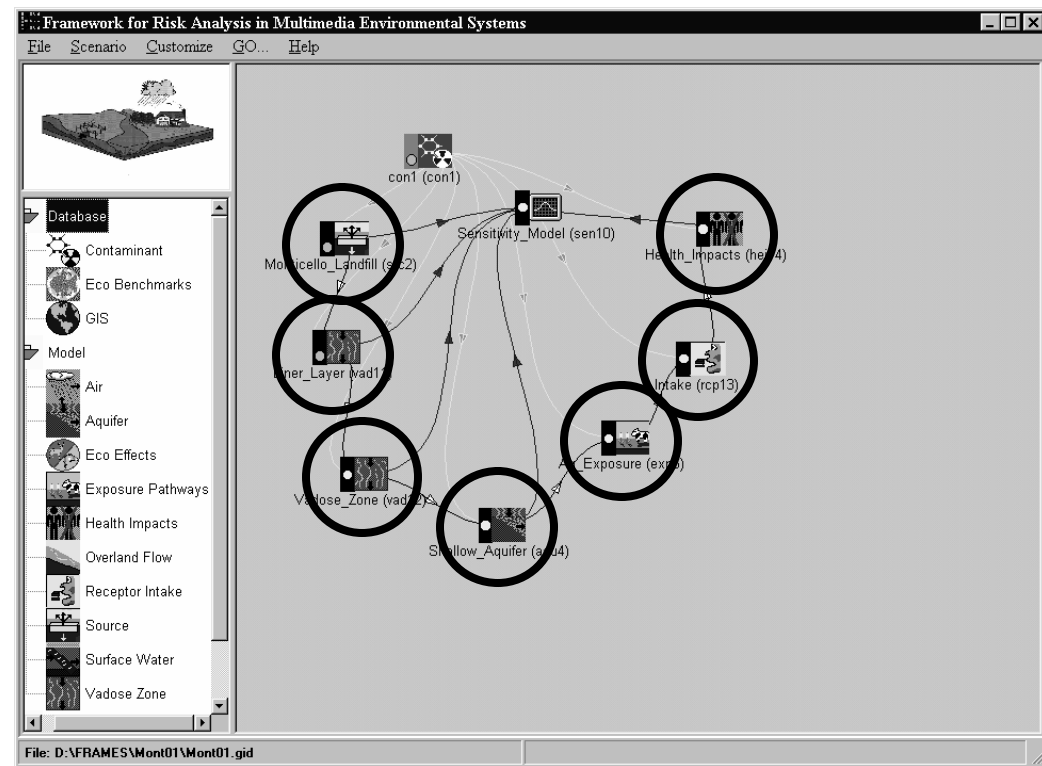
Total System
(FRAMES/MEPAS codes)



Integrated Performance-Assessment Model

- Used FRAMES (PNNL) to integrate models for total-system performance assessment
 - Drag-and-drop software platform
 - Stochastic (Monte Carlo) analyses

- Source Term
- Vadose Zone
- Saturated Zone
- Human Exposure
- Radon-Gas Flux (RAECOM)
- Percolation (HELP)



<http://mepas.pnl.gov:2080/earth/earth.htm>

Performance-Assessment Analyses

Examples from Monticello Study

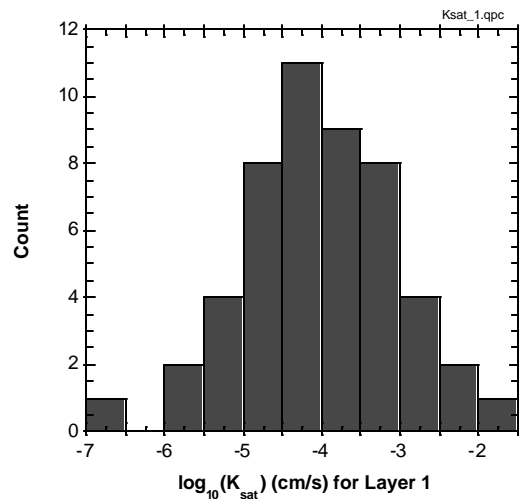
- **Risk/Uncertainty Analysis**
- **Sensitivity Analysis**
- **Alternative Design Comparison**



- **Meet regulatory performance metrics**
- **Identify important parameters**
- **Reduce costs**

Risk/Uncertainty Analysis

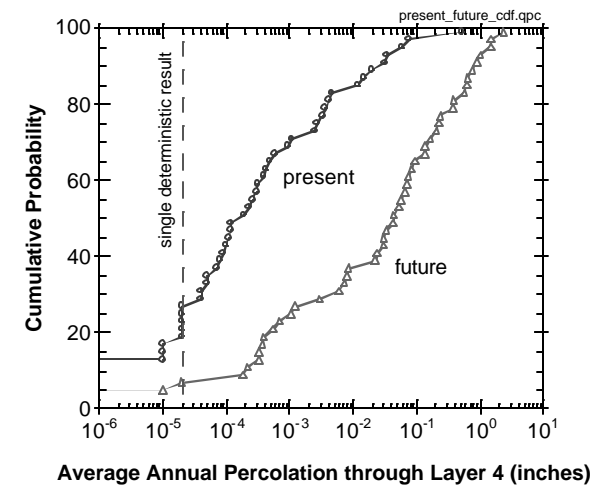
- Multiple computer “realizations” are simulated using stochastic inputs
- Ensemble of realizations yields probability distribution for “performance metric”



Stochastic Inputs
(Latin Hypercube Sampling)



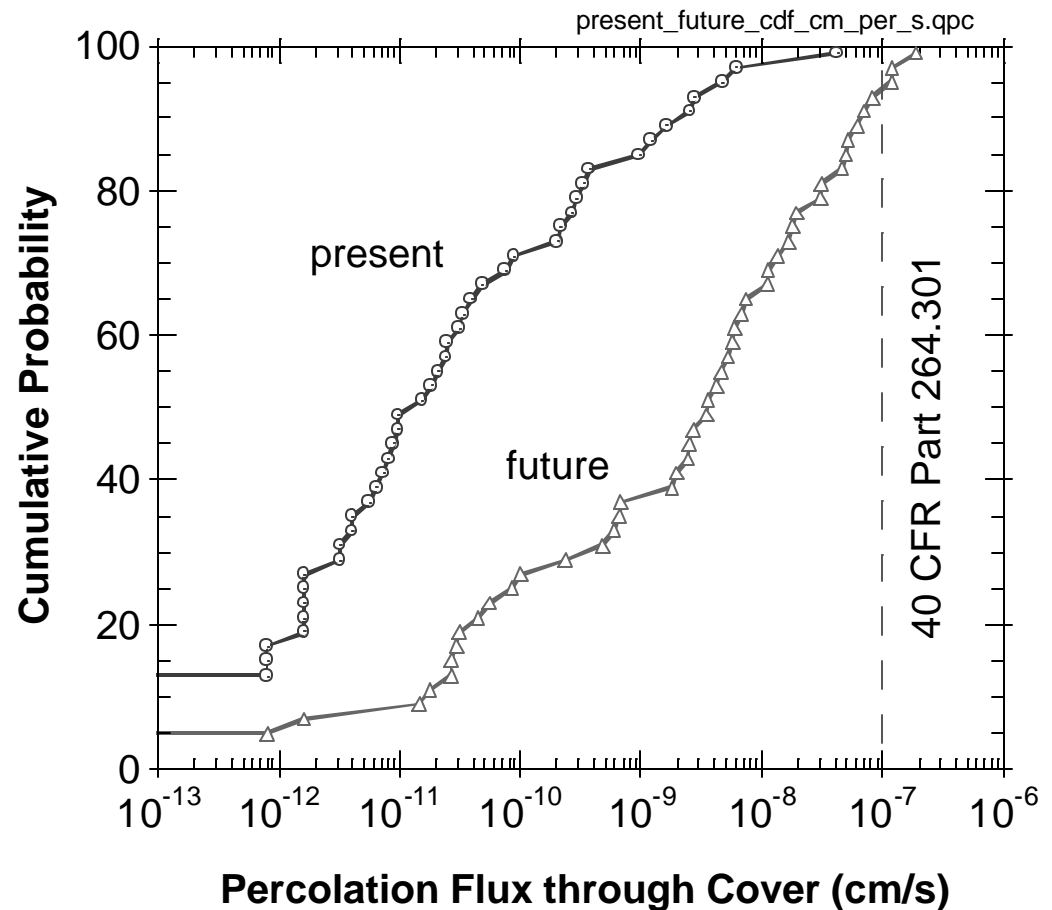
Multiple Computer Simulations
(HELP, FRAMES)



Distribution of Results
(Present and Future Conditions)

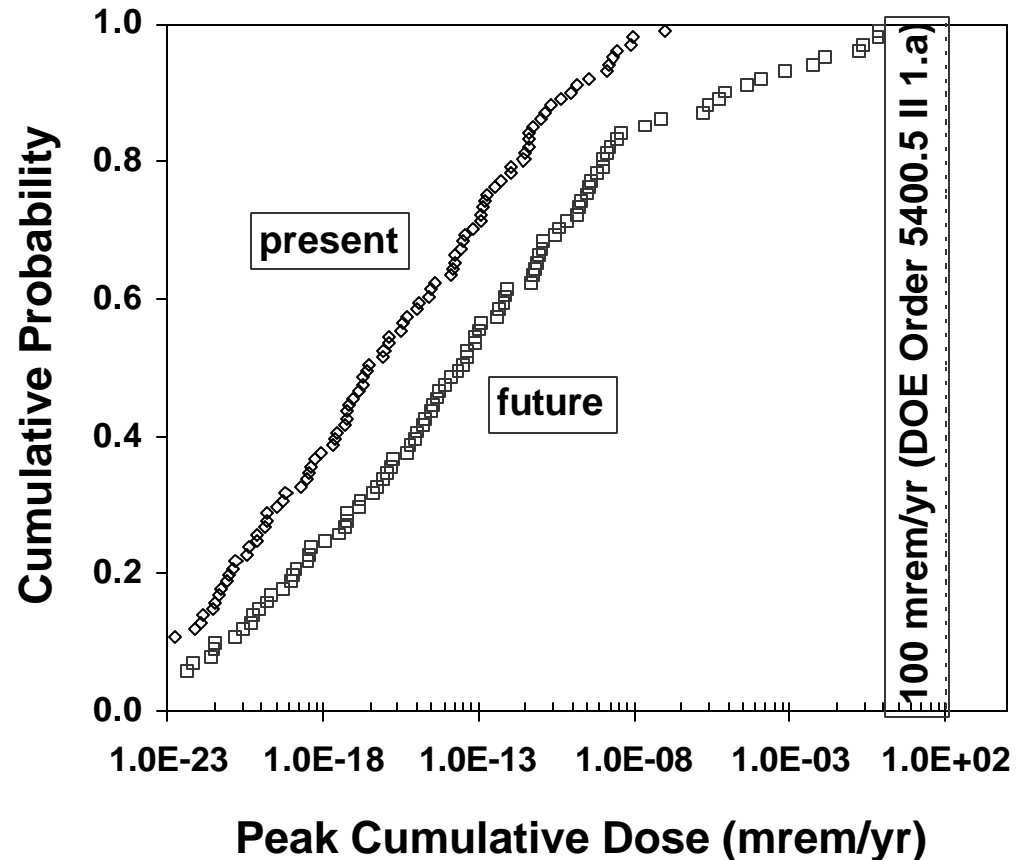
Uncertainty Analysis of Percolation through the Cover

- 95% of all simulated water percolation through cover are less than 10^{-7} cm/s
- Future conditions yield poorer performance
 - Increased defects in liner
 - Cooler, wetter climate



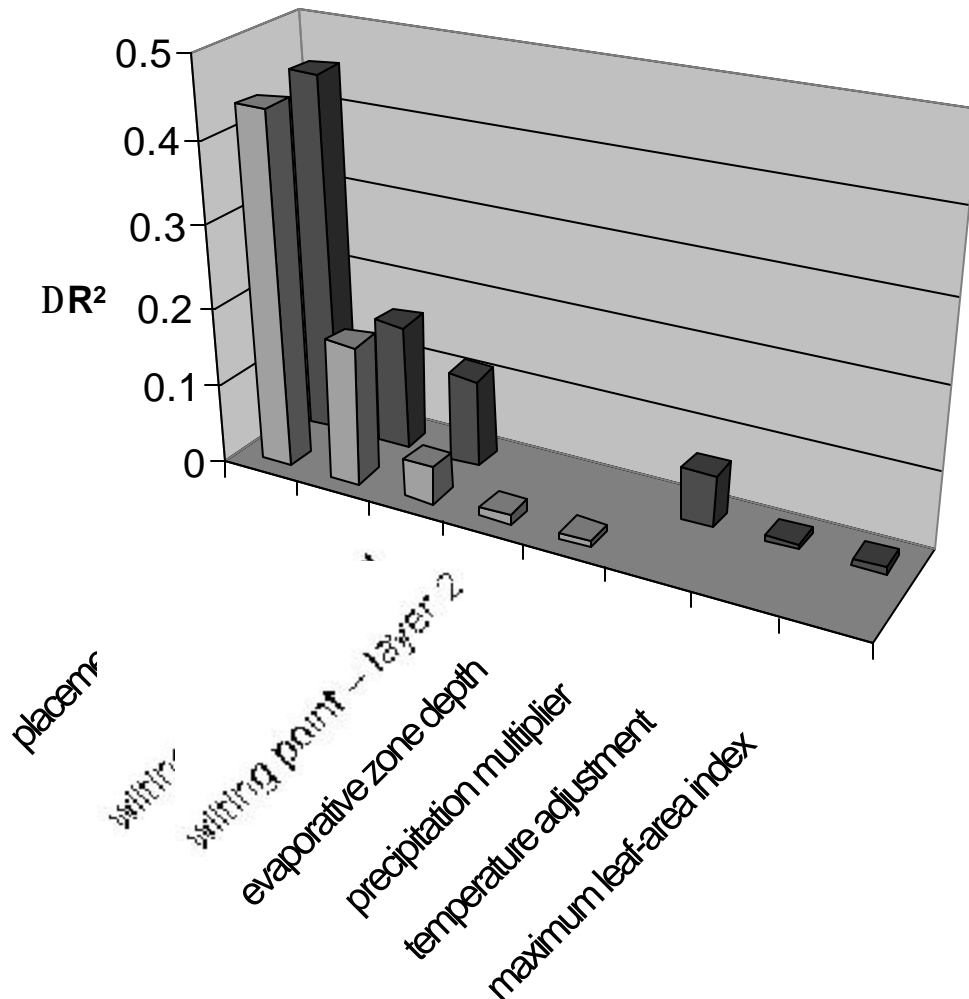
Uncertainty Analysis of Peak Dose

- Uncertainties can be quantified
- Can use risk-based evaluation of performance
- Single deterministic result cannot quantify uncertainty or risk



Sensitivity Analysis

- Sensitivity analysis can be used to identify parameters and processes most important to performance
- Stepwise linear-regression analysis quantifies relative importance of parameters



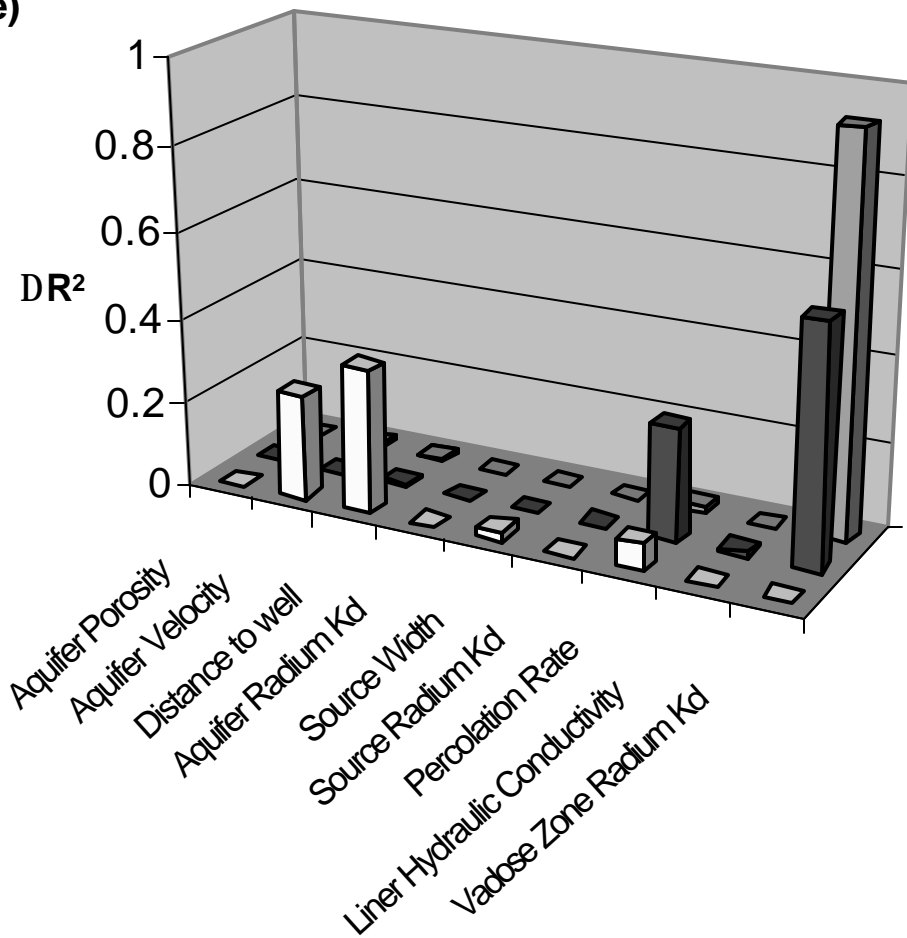
Sensitivity Analysis for
Percolation through Cover

■ Present Climate
■ Future Climate

Sensitivity Analysis

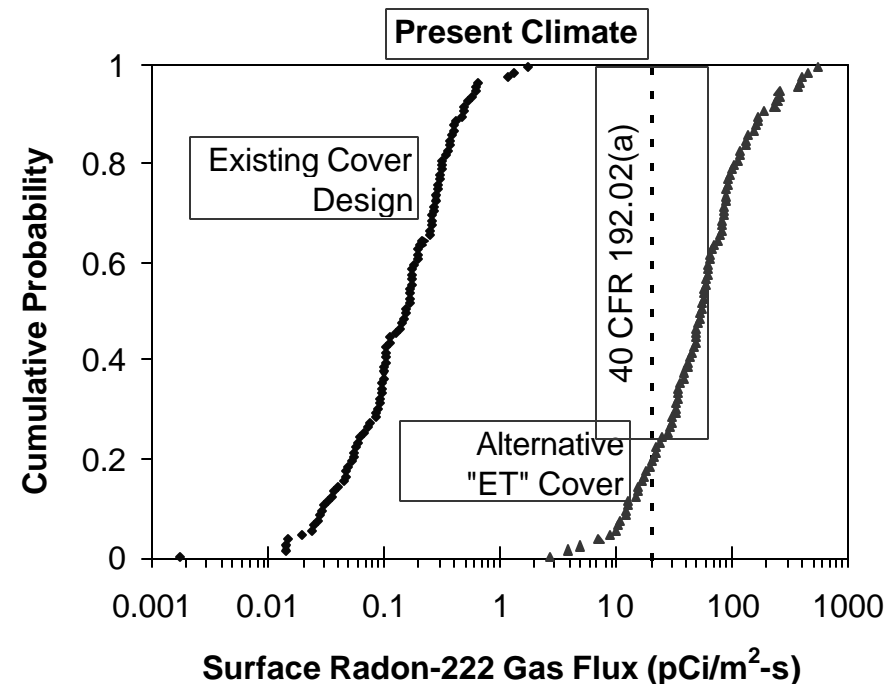
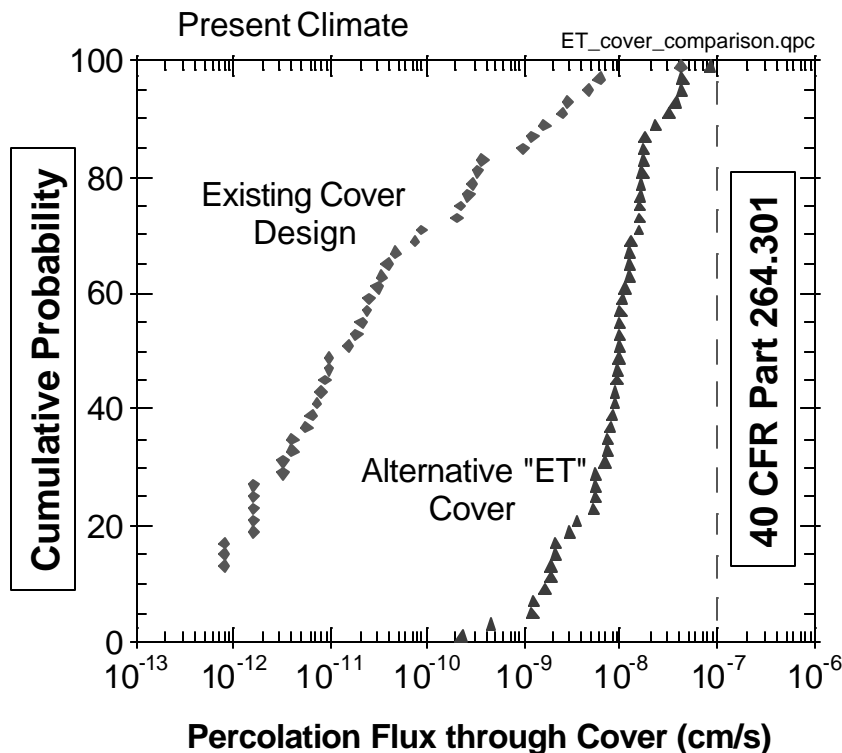
Sensitivity Analysis for Peak Cumulative Dose

- Shallow Aquifer (present climate)
- Shallow Aquifer (future climate)
- Deep Aquifer (future climate)

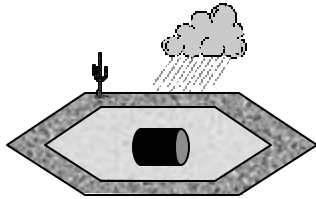


Alternative Design Comparison

- Alternative designs can be compared using a probabilistic risk-based approach
- “ET” cover design performed adequately for percolation, but it greatly exceeded radon-gas-flux metric



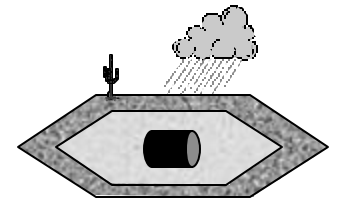
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Impact and Summary

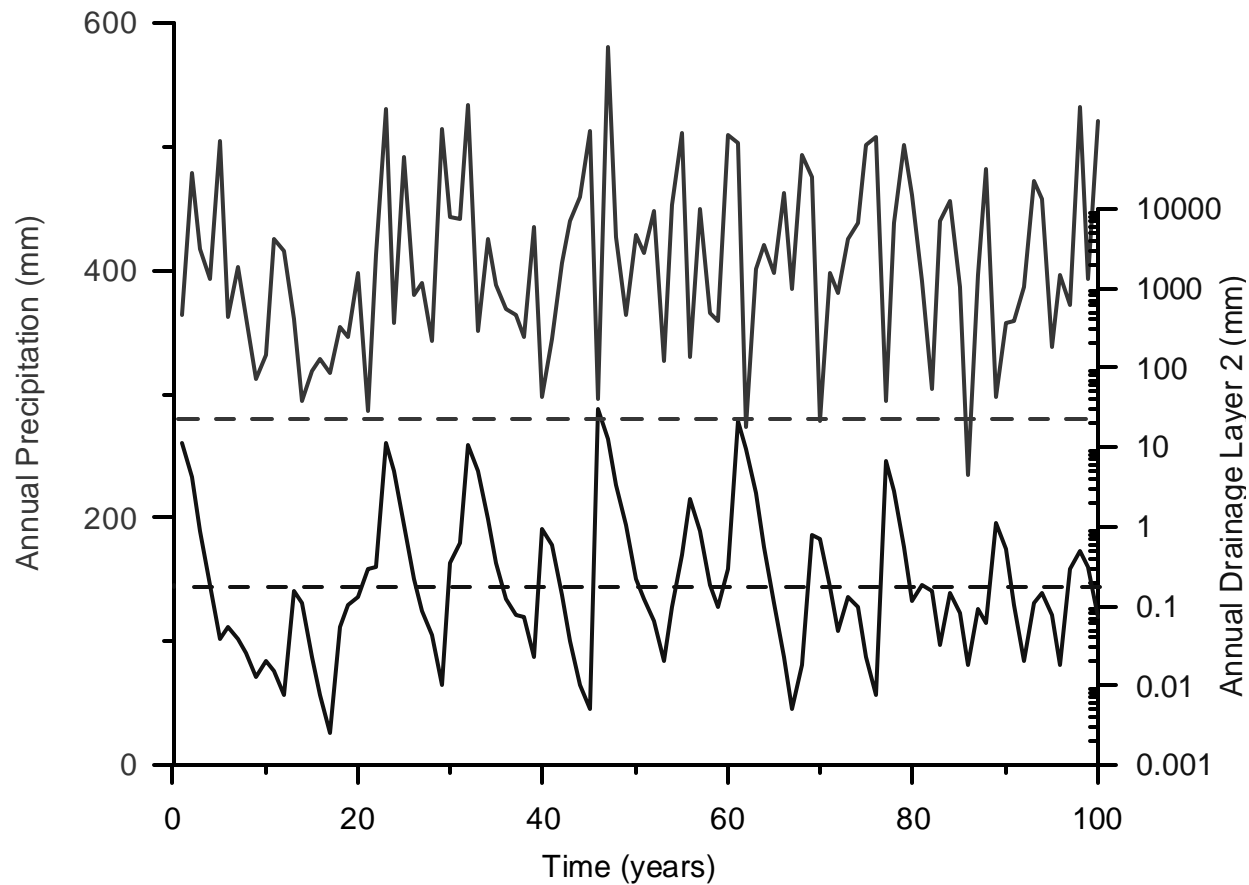
- Probabilistic PA approach provides rigorous regulatory-based evaluation of long-term cover systems
 - Quantifies risk and uncertainty
- Sensitivity analyses identify processes and parameters most important to performance
 - Site characterization
 - Performance verification and monitoring
- Provides risk-based comparison between alternative approaches and designs
 - Reduce costs and meet schedule
 - Meet regulatory performance metrics
- Software and methods are ready for use
 - www.sandia.gov/eeseector/gs/gh/SAND2001-3032.pdf



Backup Slides

Monticello Validation

HELP Simulation Results, Monticello Landfill Cover,
Expected-Value Run



----- 2001 Measured Precipitation (278 mm)

----- 2001 Measured Drainage (0.17 mm)

Uncertainty Distributions for Input Parameters

- **Future Climate Conditions**
 - Precipitation
 - Temperature
- **Percolation through Cover**
 - Evapotranspiration
 - Hydrologic Properties
 - Geomembrane Quality
- **Transport Parameters**
 - Sorption Coefficient
 - Dispersivity
 - Distance to Well
- **Radon-Gas Flux Parameters**
 - Diffusion Coefficient
 - Moisture Content

